

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 143 853

CE 024 420

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TITLE Graphic Arts Dictionary 2. Project HIRE.
INSTITUTION Boston Univ., Mass. School of Education.
SPONS AGENCY Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
BUREAU NO 498AH70309
PUB DATE [79]
GRANT G007701947
NOTE 52p.: For related documents see CE 024 117-118, CE 024 406-424, and CE 024 740.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Audiovisual Instruction; *Autoinstructional Aids; Definitions; Dictionaries; *Graphic Arts; Individual Instruction; Industrial Arts; Industrial Education; Instructional Materials; *Learning Disabilities; *Printing; *Remedial Instruction; Secondary Education; Semiskilled Occupations; Small Group Instruction; Vocabulary; *Vocabulary Development
IDENTIFIERS Bindery Workers; Project HIRE

ABSTRACT

Designed as supplemental material to on-going instruction in the vocational program, this second of three picture dictionary booklets in the Graphic Arts series is intended to assist the learning handicapped student to master the core vocabulary taught in the grade. Intended for individual or small group instruction with minimal supervision, this module contains three lessons dealing with binding and printing. The format for each lesson includes (1) general directions, including a list of words taught in that lesson, and (2) each word presented on a separate page with a representative picture and simple definition. (The module is intended for use with a cassette tape and flash cards.) An alphabetical index to the vocabulary words in the module is given at the back of the booklet. Two other dictionaries in this series are available as CE 024 419 and CE 024 740. An accompanying teacher's manual is available separately as CE 024 418. (This is one of five series of materials developed by Project HIRE. The two-volume final report of the project is available as CE 024 117 and CE 024 118. See Note for the other series.)

(YLB)

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CE 02-4420

Dictionary

PROJECT HIRE

Graphic Arts Dictionary

For Resource Room Instruction

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School of Education**

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and Career Education
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GRAPHIC ARTS

Book II

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GRAPHIC ARTS

BOOK II

LESSON 5

GRAPHIC ARTS

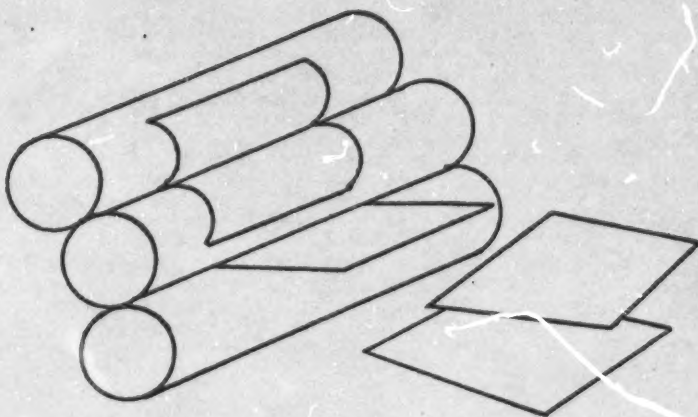
Lesson 5

DIRECTIONS:

1. The words in this lesson are:

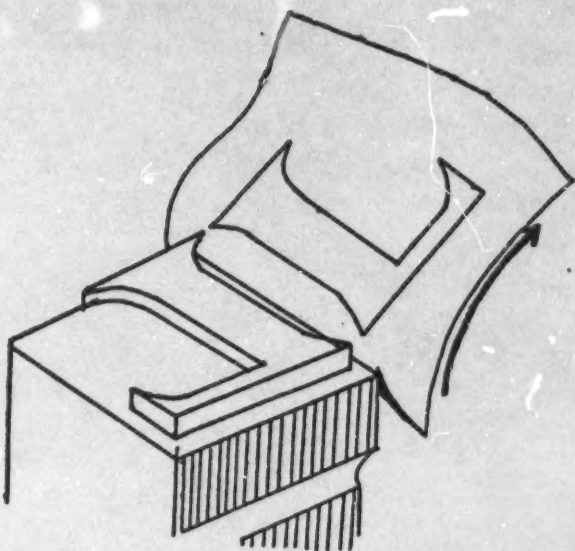
offset press
letterpress
screen printing
cylinder
platen press
flat-bed cylinder press
rotary press
feeder
pile guides
feed table
sheet-fed press
single color sheet-fed press
stream-fed press
web-fed press

2. Each word has its own page with a picture. Under the picture, you will find the meaning of the word.
3. Turn the pages and look at the words while you listen.
4. When you get to the last word, turn back to page 50. The tape will say the words again.



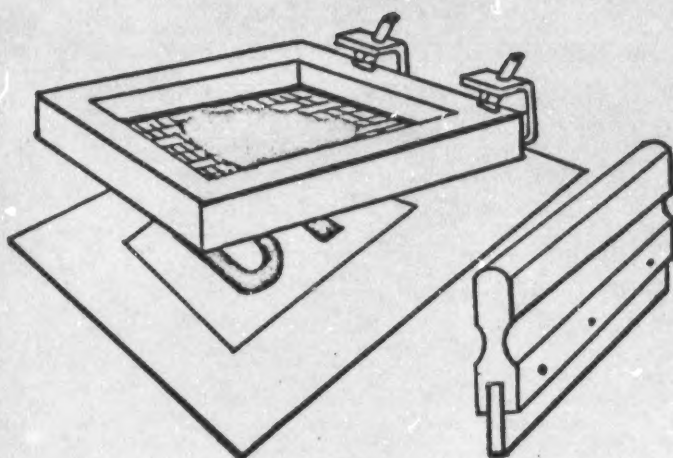
offset press

An offset press uses ink and water to print. Ink and water do not mix so the parts with ink print and the parts with water do not print.



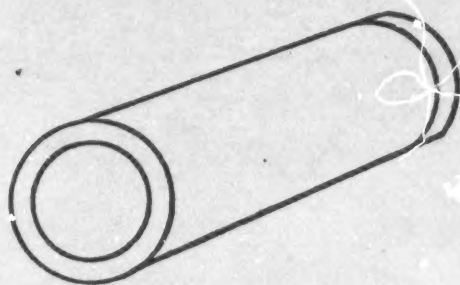
letterpress

A letterpress uses raised letters with ink on them to print. The paper is pressed against the inked letters. Letterpress printing is also called "crash" printing. Letterpresses are often used to print newspapers.



screen printing

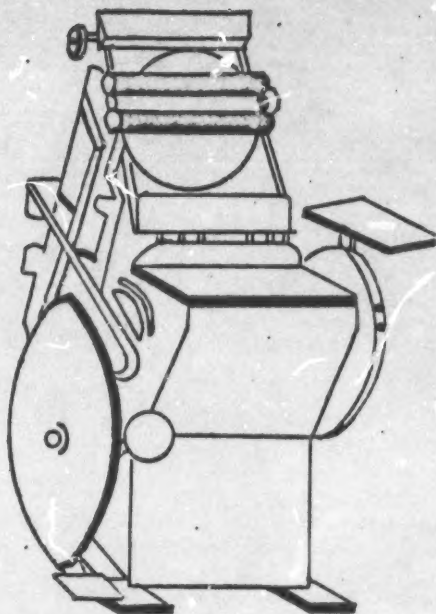
Screen printing is a way of printing on paper, metal, or wood. Ink is pushed through holes in a screen. The screen is made of silk most of the time.



cylinder

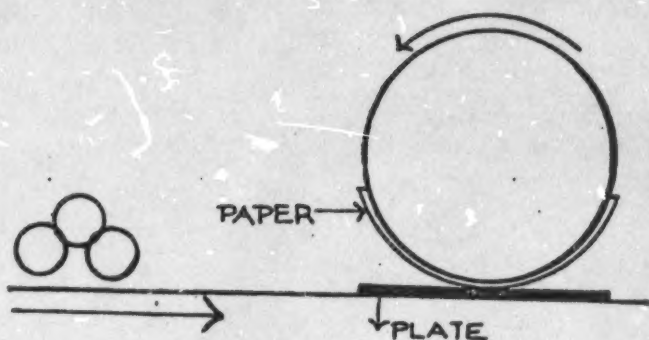
A cylinder looks like a
big can. A press can
have one or more cylinders.

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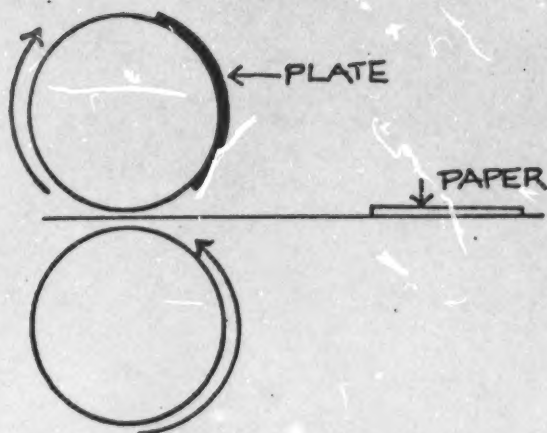
platen press

A platen press prints by pressing paper between two flat surfaces. One surface holds the ink and the other surface presses the paper against the inked surface.



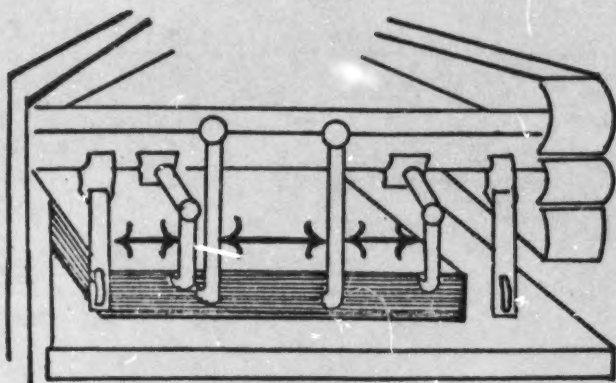
flat-bed cylinder press

A flat-bed cylinder press prints by pressing paper between a flat surface and a cylinder. The flat surface holds the ink, The cylinder rolls over the paper pressing it against the inked surface.



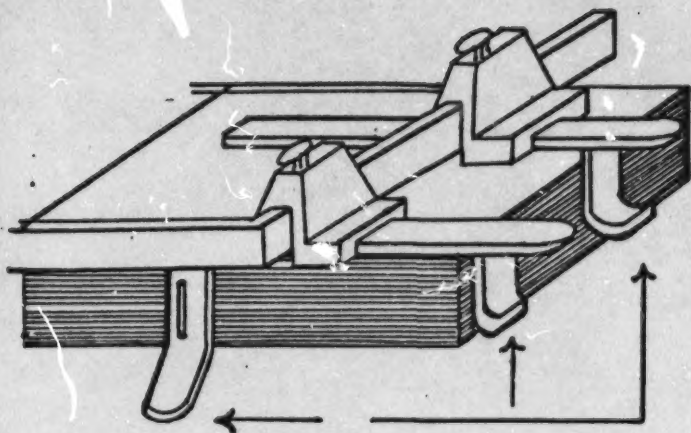
rotary press

A rotary press prints by pressing paper between two cylinders. One cylinder holds the ink and the other cylinder presses the paper against it.



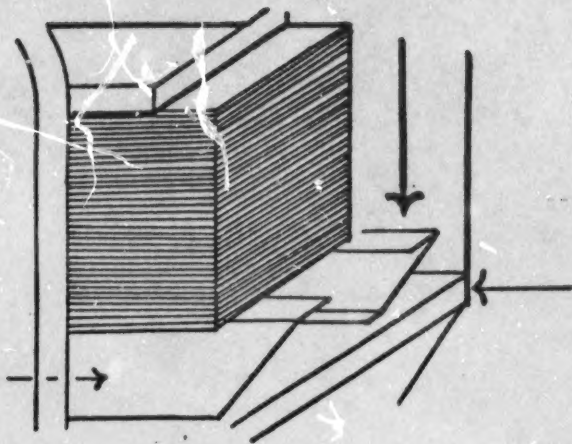
feeder

The feeder is a part of any printing press. The feeder picks up sheets of paper from a pile and slides them into the press.



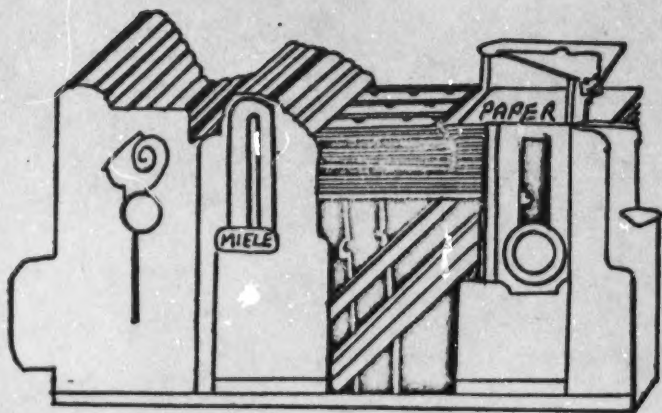
pile guides

Pile guides are bars that hold the pile of paper straight in the feeder. You can move the pile guides to hold different sizes of paper.



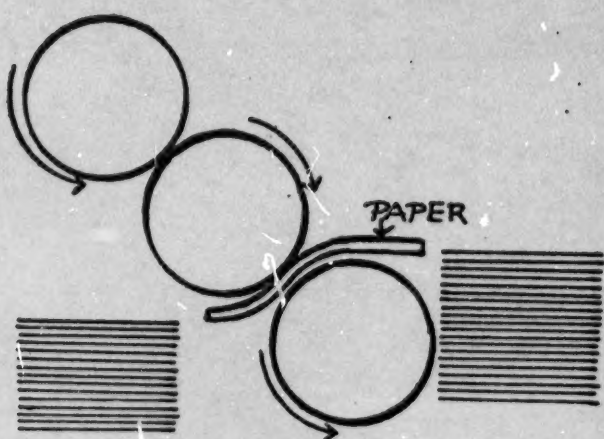
feed table

The feed table is part of the feeder. The feed table holds the paper that is to be fed into the press.



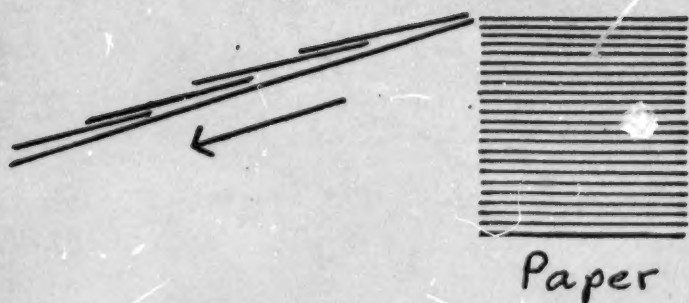
single color sheet-fed press

A single color sheet-fed press prints one sheet of paper at a time. It prints on one side of the sheet in one color.



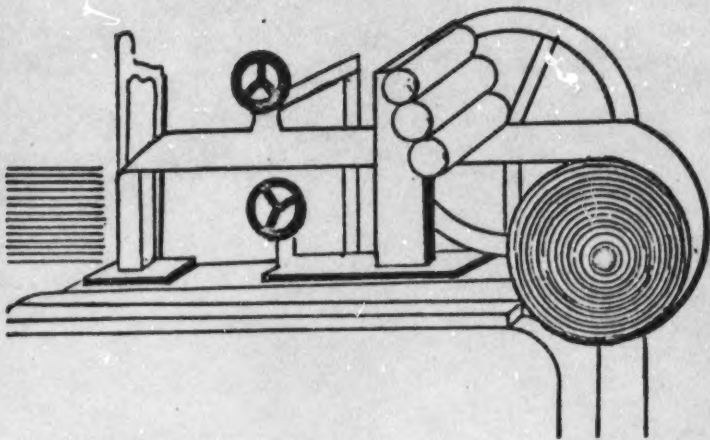
sheet-fed press

A sheet-fed press feeds paper into the printing press one sheet at a time.



stream-fed press

A stream-fed press feeds the paper so that the edges of the paper lie on top of each other as they flow into the press.



web-fed press

A web-fed press feeds paper into the press from a big roll. A web-fed press can print one or more colors on both sides of the paper.

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED:

1. Now you should get cards 50 to 63 from the box.
2. When you have the cards, look at the first picture and see if you know the meaning of the word.
3. Turn the card over and see if you are right.
4. Do the other cards in the same way.
5. If you do not get each one right, listen to the tape again. Then try the cards again.
6. If you do get them all right, ask your teacher for Activity 5.
Now rewind this tape and get cards 50 to 63.

GRAPHIC ARTS

BOOK II

Lesson 6

GRAPHIC ARTS

Lesson 6

DIRECTIONS:

1. The words in this lesson are:

dolly

skid

inking system

ink fountain

washup

washup solution

washup attachment

journeyman

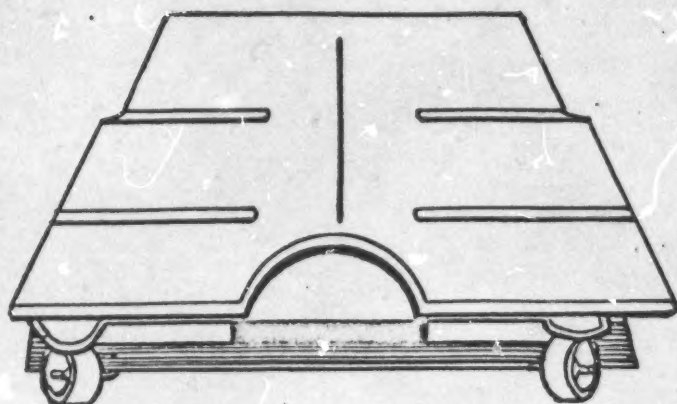
apprentice

job ticket

copy

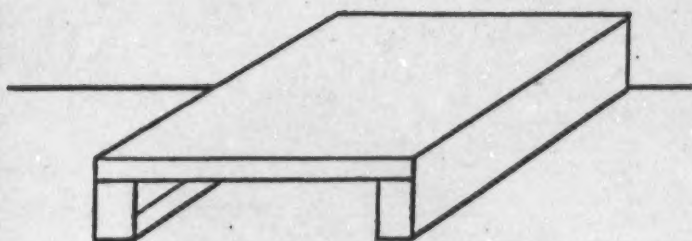
run

2. Each word has its own page with a picture. Under the picture, you will find the meaning of the word.
3. Turn the pages and look at the words while you listen.
4. When you get to the last word, turn back to page 64. The tape will say the words again.



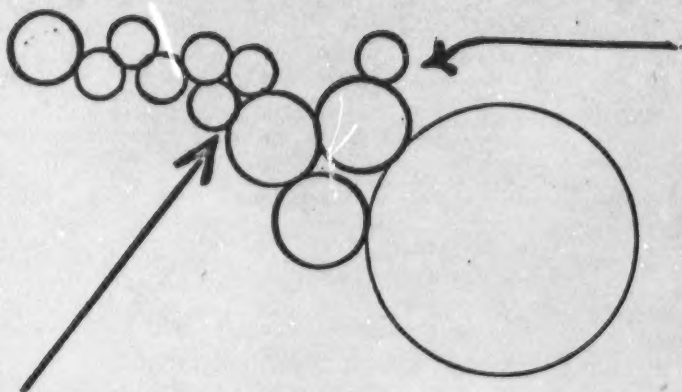
dolly

A dolly is a platform on wheels. A dolly holds the sheets of paper as they come out of the printing press.



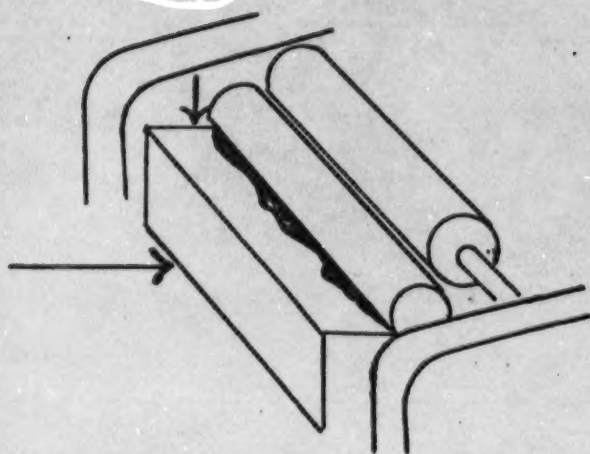
skid

A skid is a wooden platform. Paper is stacked on a skid so it is easy to pick up and move.



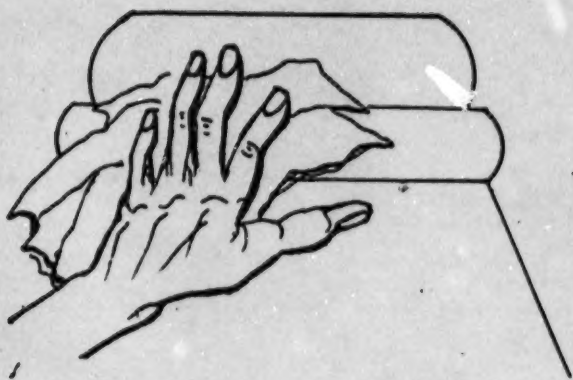
inking system

The inking system has rollers and an ink fountain that feeds ink to the printing press.



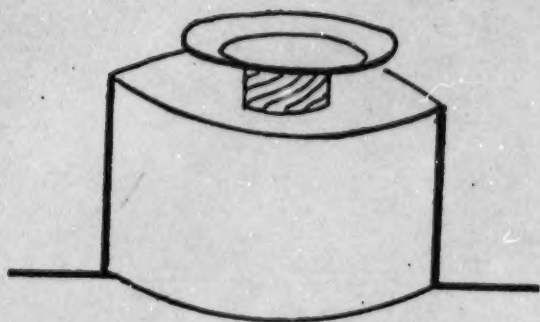
ink fountain

The ink fountain stores ink and feeds it to the inking system of a press.



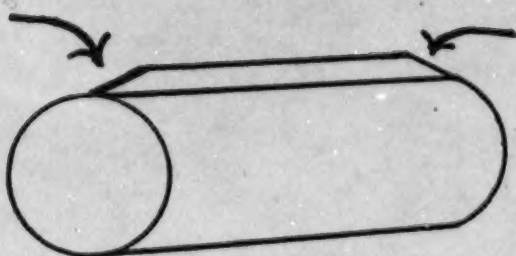
washup

Washup means to clean the ink fountain and rollers of a press. It is done between color changes or at the end of the day.



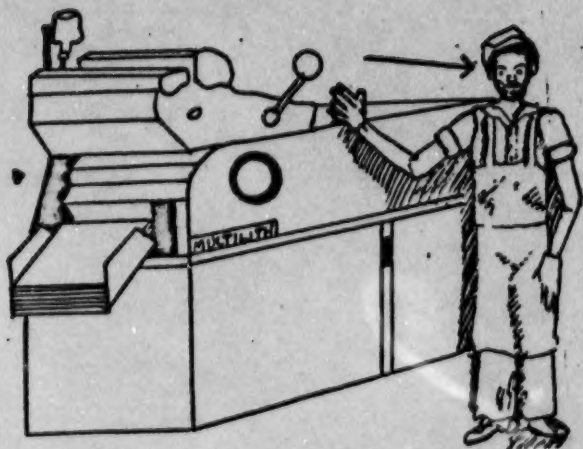
washup solution

Washup solution is a special liquid that makes ink watery so it can be cleaned from the press.



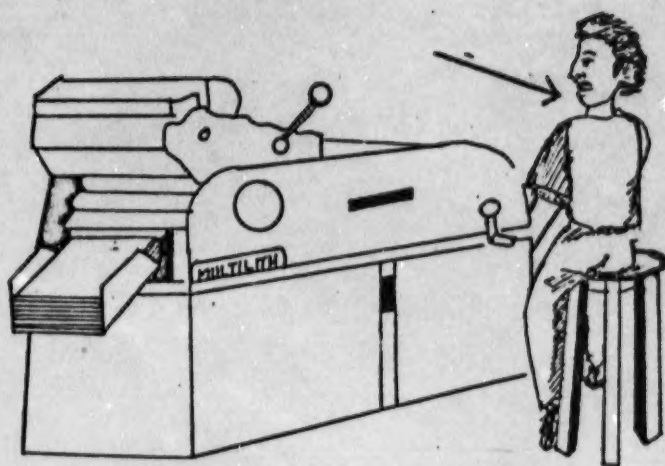
washup attachment

A washup attachment is a tool used to clean the inking system on a press. You do not have to take off the rollers to clean the press when you use the washup attachment.



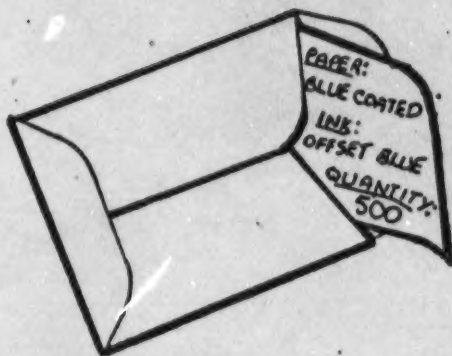
journeyman

A journeyman is a printer who has spent many years learning his trade. A journeyman is a master printer.



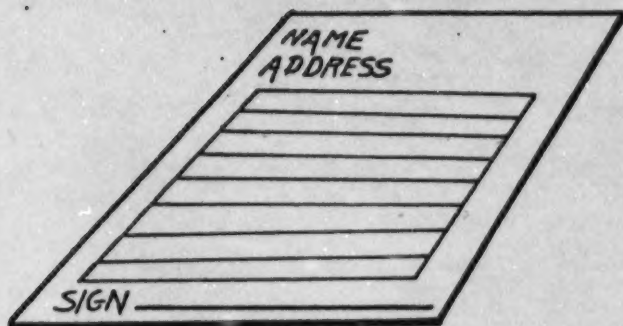
apprentice

An apprentice is a beginner or learner. This person must spend many years learning the skills to become a journeyman.



job ticket

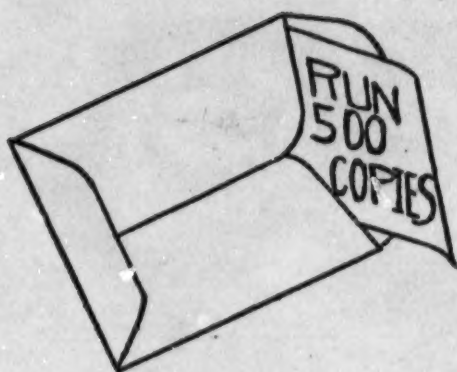
A job ticket is a folder that gives all the directions needed to do a printing job. The job ticket has samples and tells how many copies to run.



copy

Copy is anything that is
to be printed on a
printing press.

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run

A run is the number
of copies to be printed
for a certain job.

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED:

1. Now you should get cards 64 to 75.
from the box.
2. When you have the cards, look at the first picture and see if you know the meaning of the word.
3. Turn the card over and see if you are right.
4. Do the other cards in the same way.
5. If you do not get each one right, listen to the tape again. Then try the cards again.
6. If you do get them all right, ask your teacher for Activity 6.
Now rewind this tape and get cards 64 to 75.



GRAPHIC ARTS

BOOK II

Lesson 7

GRAPHIC ARTS

Lesson 7

DIRECTIONS:

1. The words in this lesson are:

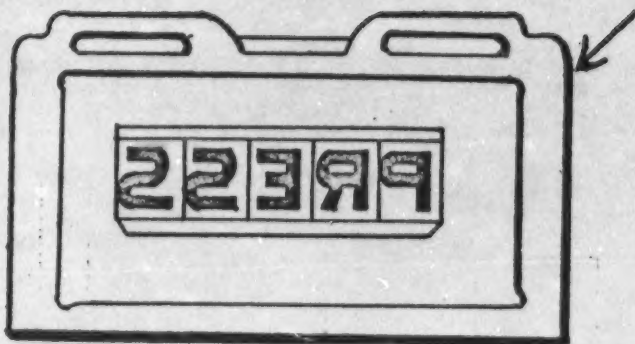
type form
chase
backup
imposition
printing plate
plate cylinder
sheetwise imposition
work and turn
 imposition
step and repeat
 imposition
cover paper
bond paper
coated paper
book paper
felt side
wire side
watermark

2. Each word has its own page with a picture. Under the picture, you will find the meaning of the word.
3. Turn the pages and look at the words while you listen.
4. When you get to the last word, turn back to page 76. The tape will say the words again.



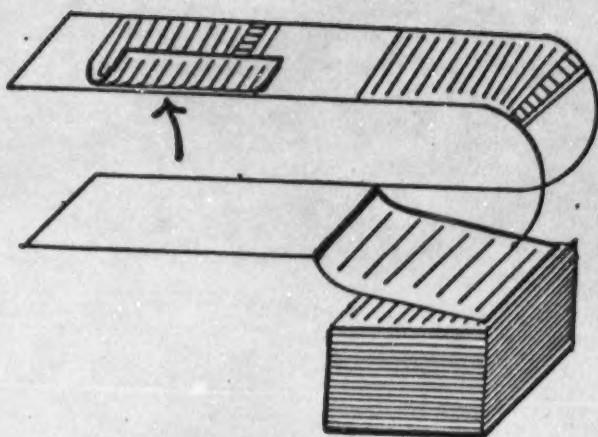
type form

A type form is made by putting letters together to make the words you want to print. You use a type form in letterpress printing.



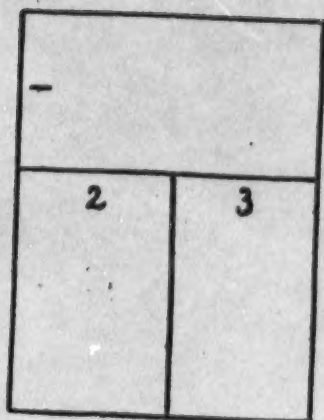
chase

The chase is a metal frame that holds the type form in the letterpress.



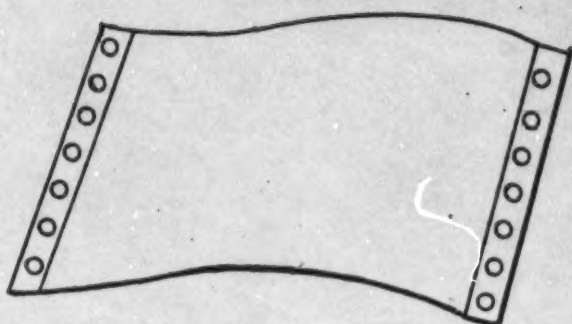
backup

Backup is printing on the back side of a sheet that has already been printed on the front side.



imposition

Imposition is arranging the pages to be printed on the signature so that the page numbers are in the right order when the signature is folded.



printing plate

The printing plate contains the material that is to be printed. A plate can be made of metal, plastic, or paper.

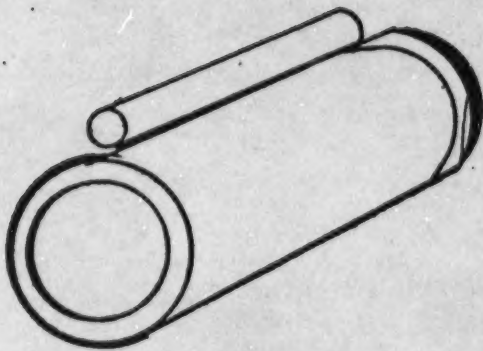
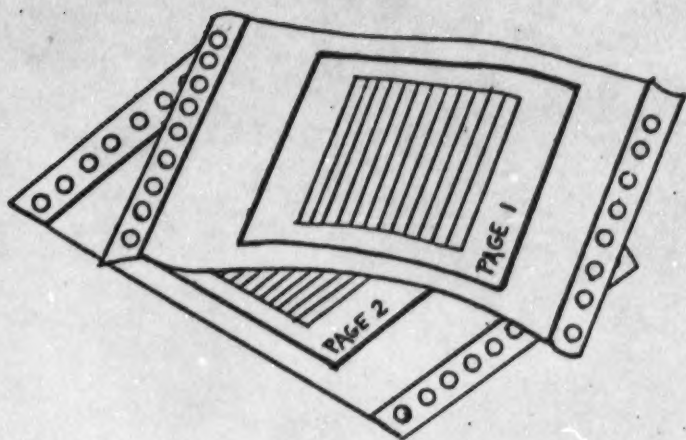


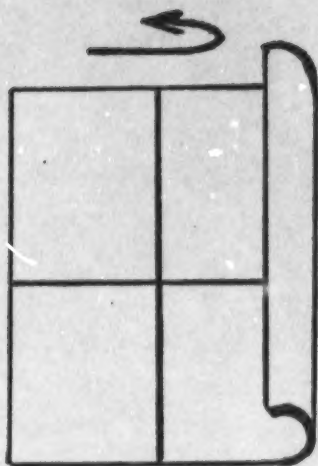
plate -cylinder

The plate cylinder is a
roller on the press.
The printing plate goes
on the plate cylinder.



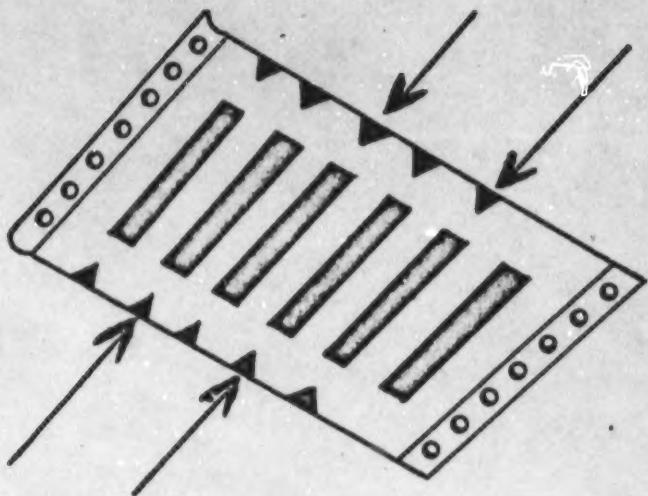
sheetwise imposition

Sheetwise imposition is printing each side of a sheet using a separate printing plate.



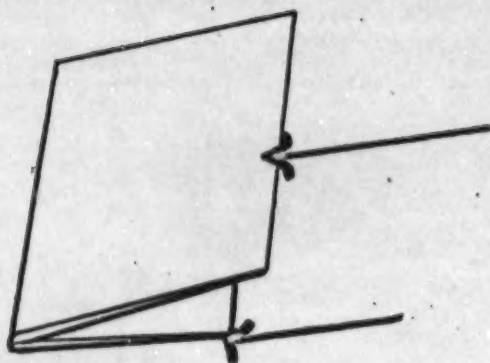
work and turn
imposition

Work and turn
imposition means that
the printing plate con-
tains material for two
pages. This way you
can print both sides
of a page with one
printing plate.



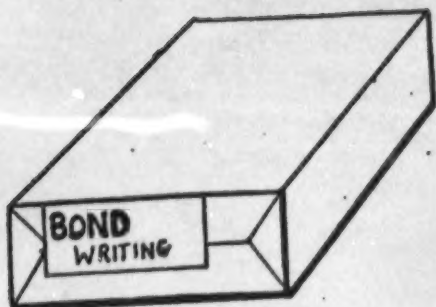
step and repeat
imposition

Step and repeat
imposition means to put
many small copies of
the same thing on one
large sheet. You can
print the large sheet and
cut it into separate
pieces.



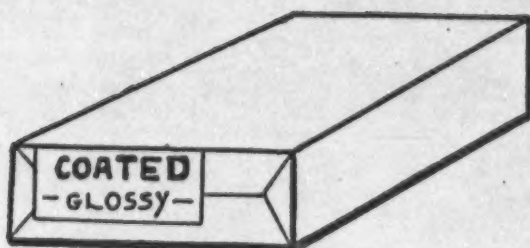
cover paper

Cover paper is a heavy paper. It is used as the outside covering for catalogs and booklets.



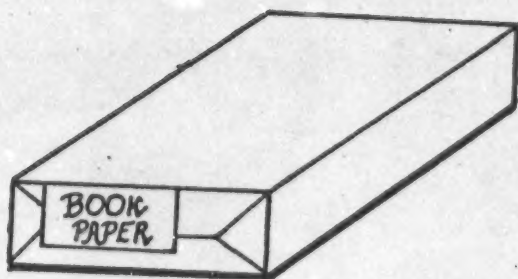
bond paper

Bond paper is paper used
for writing and printing.
It is very good paper.
Letters are usually printed
on bond paper.



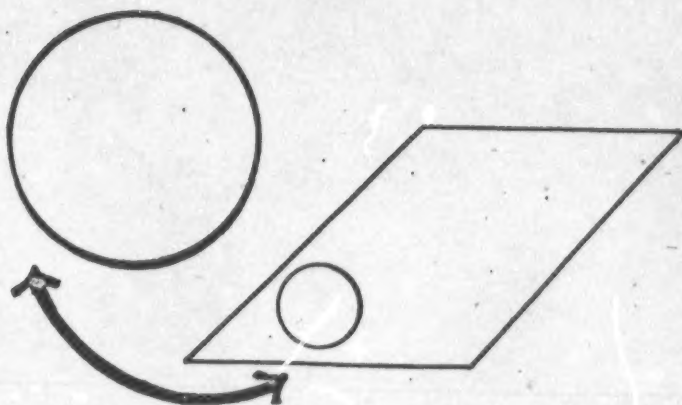
coated paper

Coated paper is a high-quality paper with a smooth covering on the surface. This covering can be dull or shiny. Coated paper holds color better and prints clearer than uncoated paper.



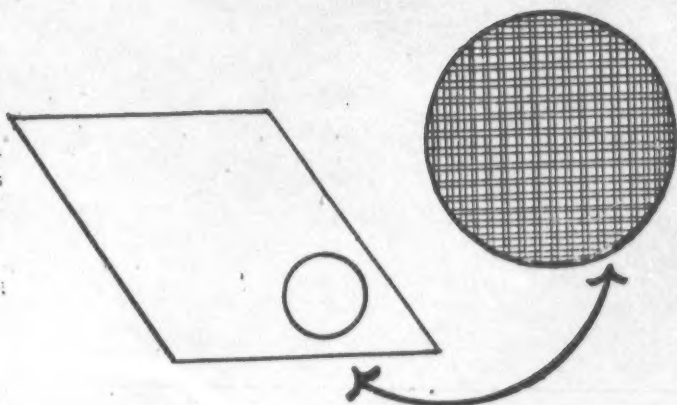
book paper

Book paper is paper used for printing schoolbooks. It costs less than bond paper.



felt side

Felt side is the smooth-
est side of the paper.
The felt side is the best
printing surface..



wire side

Wire side is the rough side of the paper. It is not as smooth as the felt side. The wire side does not print as well as the felt side.



watermark

Watermark is a design pressed into some kinds of paper by the paper factory. The paper should be printed on the side where you can read the watermark.

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DIRECTIONS CONTINUED:

1. Now you should get cards 76 to 91 from the box.
2. When you have the cards, look at the first picture and see if you know the meaning of the word.
3. Turn the card over and see if you are right.
4. Do the other cards in the same way.
5. If you do not get each one right, listen to the tape again. Then try the cards again.
6. If you do get them all right, ask your teacher for Activity 7.
Now rewind this tape and get cards 76 to 91.

GRAPHIC ARTS

Book II

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This research was supported by a grant from the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare (Grant No. G00771947). The opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the U.S. Office of Education, and no official endorsement by the U.S. Office of Education should be inferred.

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